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			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2145	
DATE MAILED: 12/28/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/596,864	Applicant(s) DUTTA ET AL.	
	Examiner Patrice Winder	Art Unit 2145	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-22,24-26 and 28-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-22, 24-26 and 28-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1, 10-12, 32, 34 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Zhang et al., USPN 6,741,575 B1 (hereafter referred to as Zhang).

3. Regarding claim 1, Zhang taught a method for providing a broadcast of content to one or more receivers via a communication network (abstract), comprising:

a) receiving the broadcast on at least one global multicast channel (column 11, lines 25-31);

b) associating at least one local multicast channel with the at least one global multicast channel (local multicast channel for each cell, column 11, lines 10-16);

receiving a request from the receiver to receive the broadcast (column 13, lines 26-33);

c) connecting the receiver to the at least one local multicast channel (column 12, lines 45-65); and

d) routing the broadcast from the at least one global multicast channel to the at least one local multicast channel to provide the broadcast to the receiver (column 13, lines 1-22).

4. Regarding dependent claim 10, Zhang taught the receiver includes an Internet Protocol (IP) interface which enables the receiver to receive the broadcast via an IP type multicast communication (column 8, lines 55-60).

5. Regarding dependent claim 11, Zhang taught the receiver is wireless and receives the broadcast in a first subnet using a multicast communication (column 6, lines 12-21), and further comprising the step of:

p) receiving, from the receiver, a request to receive the broadcast in a second subnet so as to move the real-time broadcast from the first subnet to the second subnet (column 9, lines 34-43); and

q) after receiving the request from the receiver, providing the broadcast to the wireless receiver in the second subnet using the multicast communication (column 10, lines 6-21, column 12, lines 19-29).

6. Regarding dependent claim 12, Zhang taught further comprising the step of:

r) stopping a transmission of the broadcast in the first subnet after receiving the request from the receiver (column 11, lines 50-53, column 12, lines 34-35).

7. Regarding claim 34, Zhang taught a software arrangement configured to facilitate a broadcast of content to one or more receivers via a communication network, wherein, in operation, the software arrangement configures a processor to perform the steps (abstract) comprising of:

a) receiving the broadcast on at least one global multicast channel (column 11, lines 25-31);

b) associating at least one local multicast channel with the at least one global multicast channel (local multicast channel for each cell, column 11, lines 10-16);

receiving a request from the receiver to receive the broadcast (column 13, lines 26-33);

c) connecting the receiver to the at least one local multicast channel (column 12, lines 45-65); and

d) routing the broadcast from the at least one global multicast channel to the at least one local multicast channel to provide the broadcast to the receiver (column 13, lines 1-22).

8. The language of claim 32 is substantially the same as previously rejected claim 34. Therefore, claim 32 is rejected on the same rationale as previously rejected claim 34, above.

9. The language of claim 36 is substantially the same as previously rejected claims 1, 10-12, above. Therefore, claim 36 is rejected on the same rationale as previously rejected claims 1, 10-12.

10. Claims 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Byrne et al., USPN 5,990,883 (hereafter referred to as Byrne).

11. Regarding claim 28, Byrne taught a receiver (column 2, lines 33-39) comprising:
a tuner receiving at least one of a radio broadcast and a television broadcast (column 5, lines 14-22);

an Internet Protocol-type communication device configured to receive a real-time Internet Protocol broadcast via a multicast communication (column 5, lines 23-29);

a switching device switchably coupled between the tuner and the Internet Protocol-type communication device (column 5, lines 33-39); and

the tuner presenting categorized broadcasts to a user so that the user can select the broadcast to receive; wherein the switching device is switchable between a first state and a second state (column 3, lines 31-43), the first state enabling the tuner to receiver broadcast signals, the second state enabling the Internet Protocol-type communication device to receiver Internet Protocol type data using the multicast communication (column 5, lines 33-39).

12. Claims 31 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hayden, USPN 6,665,727 B2 (hereafter referred to as Hayden).

13. Regarding claims 31 and 37, Hayden taught a method for monitoring the number of receivers that receive a broadcast via a communication network (column 5, lines 48-57), comprising the steps of:

providing the broadcast to at least one of the receivers on at least one local multicast channel (column 5, lines 6-16); and

at a predetermined time and using multicast communication, determining the number of receivers which are receiving the broadcast, the number being determined by receiving information from the receivers indicative of the response signals being transmitting by the receivers (column 5, line 64 – column 6, line 5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

14. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

15. Claims 3-8, 13-16 and 33 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhang in view of Allen.

16. Regarding dependent claim 3, Zhang taught further comprising the step of:

f) inserting the broadcast into the at least one global multicast channel (column 4, lines 66-67); and

g) transmitting the broadcast at the at least one global multicast channel transmitting a broadcast to a local server (column 6, lines 12-15, column 4, lines 66-67). Zhang does not specifically teach the source of the broadcast. However, Allen taught transmitting a broadcast from a global server to a local server (column 16, lines 16-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Allen's transmitting a broadcast from a global server to a local server would have improved system efficiency. The motivation would have been to provide a digital video file server system that can be readily integrated with minimal disruption.

17. Regarding dependent claim 4, Zhang taught the at least one global multicast channel is a plurality of global multicast channels, and the at least one local multicast

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channel is a plurality of local multicast channels (column 12, lines 52-63), wherein the broadcast is inserted into a first global channel of the global multicast channels, wherein the first global channel is associated with a first local channel of the local multicast channel, and wherein the receiver receives the broadcast from the first global channel on the first local channel (column 13, lines 1-13).

18. Regarding dependent claim 5, Allen taught the broadcast is inserted into the first global channel by the global server, and wherein the global multicast channels are received by the local server (column 17, lines 8-13).

19. Regarding dependent claim 6, Allen taught further comprising the steps of:

h) at the global server, further inserting a further broadcast of content into a second global channel of the global multicast channels (further broadcast = different broadcast different channels, column 16, lines 30-37).

Zhang taught further comprising the steps of:

i) receiving a request from the receiver to receive the further broadcast from the local server; j) if the second global channel is not available to the local server, obtaining access for the local server to the second global channel; k) after step (i), associating the second global channel with a second local channel of the local multicast channels (column 13, lines 26-40, 45-51); and providing the further broadcast to the receiver by connecting the receiver to the second local channel and routing the further broadcast from the second global channel to the second local channel (column 13, lines 1-12).

20. Regarding dependent claim 7, Zhang taught the at least one global multicast channel is a plurality of global multicast channels, and the at least one local multicast

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channel is a plurality of local multicast channels (column 12, lines 52-63), wherein the broadcast is inserted into a particular global channel, and wherein the broadcast from the global multicast channels are received by a local broadcasting device (column 13, lines 1-13). Zhang does not specifically teach a global broadcasting device. However, Allen taught a global broadcasting device (column 17, lines 8-13). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Allen's global broadcasting device in Zhang's system for multicasting data would have improved system efficiency. The motivation would have been to provide a cost-effective digital video file server system that can be readily integrated into existing system with minimal disruption.

21. Regarding dependent claim 8, Allen taught further comprising the steps of:

m) inserting a local broadcast into a particular channel of the local multicast channels, the local broadcast being different from a prior broadcast transmitted to the particular local channel (column 16, lines 45-60); and

n) if the receiver issues a request to receiver the local broadcast, establishing a communication link for the receiver to the particular channel to receive the local broadcast (column 16, lines 30-37).

22. Regarding dependent claim 13, Zhang does not specifically teach breaks in the broadcast. However, Allen taught normal content of the broadcast has at least one break of respective predetermined duration (column 17, lines 38-46), and further comprising the steps of:

s) inserting respective predefined content data into the at least one break in the normal content of the broadcast (column 17, lines 46-51); and

t) providing the broadcast to the receiver after respective predefined content data is inserted into the at least one break of the normal content of the broadcast (column 17, lines 52-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Allen's breaks in Zhang's system for multicasting data would have improved system effectiveness. The motivation would have been to provide targeted programming such that distribution of video programming is matched to the needs of a specific audience.

23. Regarding dependent claim 14, Allen taught the predefined content includes at least one of an advertisement, a station break announcement, a promotion and other pre-recorded content (column 17, lines 52-61).

24. Regarding dependent claim 15, Zhang does not specifically teach breaks in the broadcast. However, Allen taught the local broadcast has at least one break at a respective time and of a respective predetermined duration (column 17, lines 38-46), and further comprising the steps of:

u) inserting respective predefined content into the local broadcast during at least one break in the normal content of the local broadcast (column 17, lines 46-51); and

t) providing the local broadcast to the receiver after the respective predefined content is inserted into the at least one break of the normal content of the local broadcast (column 17, lines 52-61). For motivation for combination see claim 13, above.

25. Regarding dependent claim 16, Allen taught the predefined content includes at least one of an advertisement, a station break announcement, a promotion and other pre-recorded content (column 17, lines 52-61).

26. Regarding dependent claim 33, Allen taught a start of the at least one break triggers the inserting step (column 33, lines 3-19).

27. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhang in view of Hayden.

28. Regarding dependent claim 9, Zhang does not specifically teach determining a number of receivers. However, Hayden taught further comprising the step of:

o) at a predetermined time and using a multicast communication, determining a number of receivers, which are receiving the broadcast (column 5, line 64 – column 5, line 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Hayden's determining the number of receivers in Zhang's wireless multicasting system would have improved system efficiently. The motivation would have been to use a value to determine whether a multicast group address is still in use.

29. Claims 22, 24-25 and 38-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhang in view of Chater-Lea, USPN 6,199,007 (hereafter referred to as Chater-Lea).

30. Regarding claim 22, Zhang taught a method for providing and maintaining a real-time broadcast to a wireless receiver on a communications network (column 11, lines 26-32), comprising the steps of:

providing the real-time broadcast into the receiver in a first subnet using a multicast communication (column 11, lines 13-22);

receiving from the wireless receiver, a request to receive the real-time broadcast in a second subnet so as to move the real-time broadcast from the first subnet to the second subnet (column 9, lines 34-43); and

after receiving the request from the wireless receiver, providing the real-time broadcast to the wireless receiver in the second subnet using the multicast communication (column 13, lines 16-22, column 14, lines 7-12); and

stopping a transmission of the real-time broadcast in the first subnet after receiving the request from the receiver (column 11, lines 50-53, column 12, lines 34-35). Zhang does not specifically teach requesting prior to leaving the first subnet. However, Chater-Lea taught requesting prior to leaving the first subnet (column 3, lines 35-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Chater-Lea's requesting prior to leaving a subnet in Zhang's system for wireless multicasting would have help prevent multicast packet lost. The motivation would have been to use more dynamic criteria for handoffs and provide for adaptability to changing system conditions.

31. Regarding dependent claim 24, Zhang taught the wireless receiver (column 6, lines 29-35) includes an Internet Protocol (IP) interface which enables the receiver the real-time broadcast via an IP-type multicast communication (column 11, lines 26-32).

32. Regarding dependent claim 25, Zhang taught the real-time broadcast is received on at least one global multicast channel (column 6, lines 12-15, column 13, lines 1-3), and further comprising the steps of:

associating at least one location multicast channel with the at least one global multicast channel (column 12, lines 52-67); and

establishing communication to the wireless receiver over the at least one local multicast channel; and wherein the real-time broadcast is provided to the wireless receiver by routing the real-time broadcast from the at least one global multicast channel to the at least one local multicast channel (column 12, lines 19-29, column 13, lines 1-22).

33. Claim 26 and 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhang and Chater-Lea as applied to claims 22 and 38 above, and further in view of Allen.

34. Regarding dependent claim 26, Zhang taught the receiver is a wireless receiver (column 6, lines 29-35). Zhang does not specifically teach breaks.

However, Allen taught normal content of the real-time broadcast has at least one break at a respective time and for a respective duration (column 32, lines 22-33), further comprising the steps of:

inserting the respective predefined content into the real-time broadcast during the at least one break in the normal content (column 32, lines 33-39); and

providing the real-time broadcast to the receiver after the respective predefined content is inserted into the real-time broadcast during the at least one break in the

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normal content (column 33, lines 34-53, column 33, line 65 - column 34, line 17).). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Allen's breaks in the Zhang-Chater-Lea wireless system for multicasting data would have improved system effectiveness. The motivation would have been to provide targeted programming such that distribution of video programming is matched to the needs of a specific audience.

35. Claims 17-18 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen et al., USPN 5,892,535 (hereafter referred to as Allen) in view of Hamaguchi, USPN 5,757,798 (hereafter referred to as Hamaguchi).

36. Regarding claim 17, Allen taught a method for providing a respective predefined content to one or more receivers during a real-time broadcast of normal content (abstract), comprising the steps of:

receiving the real-time broadcast of normal content from a remote device via a multicast communication (column 5, lines 34-56, column 51, lines 56-62), the real-time broadcast including information indicative of a respective time and a duration of at least one break in the broadcast of the normal content (column 32, lines 22-33);

inserting the respective predefined content received from a local server into the real-time broadcast during the at least one break in the normal content (column 32, lines 33-39); and

providing the real-time broadcast to the receiver after the respective predefined content have been inserted into the at least one break in the normal content of the real-time broadcast (column 33, lines 34-53, column 33, line 65 - column 34, line 17). Allen

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does not specifically teach stopping the transmission of the predefined content by transmitting a stop signal to the local server. However, Hamaguchi taught stopping the transmission of the predefined content by transmitting a stop signal to the local server (column 25, lines 19 – column 26, lines 37). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Hamaguchi's stopping transmission in Allen's system for broadcasting content would have improved system responsiveness to client requests. The motivation would have been to fully utilize the potential of the video on demand (VOD) aspects of Allen's system.

37. Regarding dependent claim 18, Allen taught the respective predefined content includes at least one of an advertisement, a station break announcement, a promotion and other pre-recorded content for global broadcast (column 30, lines 38-40).

38. Regarding claim 35, Allen taught software arrangement configured to facilitate a respective predefined content to one or more receivers during a real-time broadcast of normal content, wherein, in operation, the software arrangement configures a processor to performs the steps (abstract) comprising of:

receiving the real-time broadcast of normal content from a remote device via a multicast communication (column 5, lines 34-56, column 51, lines 56-62), the real-time broadcast including information indicative of a respective time and a duration of at least one break in the broadcast of the normal content (column 32, lines 22-33);

inserting the respective predefined content received from a local server into the real-time broadcast during the at least one break in the normal content (column 32, lines 33-39);

providing the real-time broadcast to the receiver after the respective predefined content have been inserted into the at least one break in the normal content of the real-time broadcast (column 33, lines 34-53, column 33, line 65 - column 34, line 17).

39. Claims 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen in view of Hamaguchi, as applied to claim 17, above further in view of Zhang.

40. Regarding dependent claim 19, Allen does not specifically teach mapping between a global multicast channel and a local multicast channel. However, Zhang taught the real-time broadcast is received on at least one global multicast channel (column 6, lines 12-15, column 13, lines 1-3), and further comprising the steps of:

associating at least one location multicast channel with the at least one global multicast channel (column 12, lines 52-67); and

establishing a network link between the receiver and the at least one local multicast channel, and wherein the real-time broadcast is provided to the receiver by routing the real-time broadcast from the at least one global multicast channel to the at least one local multicast channel (column 12, lines 19-29, column 13, lines 1-22). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Zhang's mapping a global multicast channel to a local multicast channel would have provided cost-effective integration by utilizing existing networks for

multicasting. The motivation would have utilized the advantages of integration of Allen's hierarchal distribution system in a digital network for mobile receivers.

41. Regarding dependent claim 20, Allen does not specifically teach a wireless receiver. However, Zhang taught the receiver is wireless and receives the real-time broadcast in a first subnet using a multicast communication (column 6, lines 10-21), and further comprising the steps of:

receiving, from the receiver a request to receive the real-time broadcast in a second subnet so as to move the real-time broadcast from the first subnet to the second subnet (column 9, lines 34-43); and

after receiving, the request from the receiver, providing the real-time broadcast to the wireless receiver in the second subnet using the multicast communication (column 10, lines 6-21, column 12, lines 19-29). For motivation for combination see claim 19, above.

42. Regarding dependent claim 21, Allen does not specifically teach IP-type multicast communication. However, Zhang taught the receiver includes an Internet Protocol (IP) interface which enables the receiver to receive the real-time broadcast via an IP-type multicast communication. It would have been obvious that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Zhang's IP-type multicast communication in Allen's system for hierarchal system for distributing programming would have provided cost-effective integration by utilizing existing networks for multicasting. The motivation would have utilized the advantages of

integration of Allen's hierarchal distribution system in a digital network for mobile receivers.

43. Claims 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Byrne in view of Zhang.

44. Regarding dependent claim 29, Byrne does not specifically teach levels of multicasting. However, Zhang taught the Internet Protocol type communication device is connected to at least one local multicast channel for receiving the real-time broadcast from a global multicast channel (column 11, lines 25-31, column 13, lines 1-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Zhang's levels of multicasting in Byrne's system for utilizing a receiver would have improved system effectiveness. The motivation would have been to promote cost-effectiveness by integrating an existing network to provide sources of content.

45. Regarding dependent claim 30, Byrne does not specifically teach a wireless receiver. However, Zhang taught wherein the receiver is wireless (column 6, lines 29-35), and the Internet Protocol-type communication device receives the real-time broadcast in a first subnet using the multicast communication (column 13, lines 1-8),

wherein, prior to the wireless receiver moving from the first subnet to a second subnet, the Internet Protocol-type communication device transmits a request to receive the real-time broadcast in the second subnet (column 9, lines 34-43); and

wherein, after transmitting the request, the Internet Protocol-type communication device receives the real-time broadcast in the second subnet by utilizing the multicast

communication (column 10, lines 6-21, column 12, lines 19-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Zhang's wireless receiver in Byrne's system for utilizing a receiver would have improved system effectiveness. The motivation would have been to provide for minimal disruption when a receiver is moved within a distribution network.

Response to Arguments

46. Applicant's arguments filed October 6, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

47. Applicant argues – "Because claim 1 of the present invention routes a broadcast to receivers through the local multicast channels, there is no need to identify individual cells in which a receiver resides... Zhang does not disclose or suggest routing to a local multicast address as claimed by the invention."

a. Zhang clearly taught the mapping of multicast addresses to local multicast addresses, which is essentially the mapping of global multicast channels to local multicast channels. According to column 11, lines 13-22, a local multicast address is provided for each cell, thus, a local multicast channel is provided to each cell. The broadcast is provided to each cell indiscriminately. This allows any user to join a multicast group and receive multicast traffic from any source. The cell provides the broadcast on a local channel after subscriber request.

48. Applicant argues – “Instead, the broadcast method disclosed in Zhang requires data to be carried to every subscriber unit within a cell, requiring each unit to filter out packets from uninterested groups. Zhang, col. 11, lines 59-62).”

b. Zhang also emphasizes that different methods can be used in each cell to deliver multicast over the air interface. In particular, Zhang taught a multicast mode where duplicate packets are delivered as separate messages to each subscriber unit in a group, see Zhang at column 11, lines 54-59. In this embodiment subscriber units would not filter out uninterested groups.

49. Applicant argues – “Byrne does not disclose or suggest, however, a device that is switchable between a first or second state (for example, between analog such as AM or FM, and digital such as Internet) such that the receiver is enabled to receive the broadcasts, as recited in claim 28 of the present invention.”

c. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., first state is analog and second state is digital) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

d. The scope of applicant's present claim language is broader than the specific example of a first state which may be analog and a second state which may be digital. Giving applicant's claim language the broadest reasonable interpretation, the first state could be broadcast content from a first source and

the second state can be broadcast content from a second, different source and taught by Bryne. The first state and second state are different, but a difference, which distinguishes them, is not recited in applicant's claim language.

50. Applicant argues – "Allen does not include information indicative of a respective time and a duration of at least one break in the broadcast."

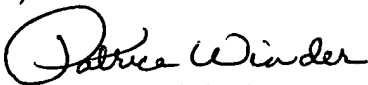
e. Allen clearly teaches that each of the breaks are defined as a duration by providing a "window" for each break which is determined based on the "start time" and "stop time", see Allen at column 32, lines 30-33.

Conclusion

51. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Patrice Winder whose telephone number is 571-272-3935. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 10:30 am-7:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Cardone can be reached on 571-272-3933. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Patrice Winder
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2145

December 23, 2005